

October 16.

A

# IOVRNALL

OF ALL THE PRINCI-  
PALL PASSAGES OF

that late famous Siege and Ta-  
king of the Citie of *Mastricht*  
by the Prince of *Orange*.

Wherein you shall meete with many  
very remarkable Passages, both on the  
part of the Besiegers and Besieged.

Written by a Gentleman of Qualitie:  
and an Actor in most of the procee-  
dings.

*Unto which is added,*

A List of all the Principall Com-  
maunders, and other Officers, which  
were either slaine or hurt of all Nations  
in time of the Siege.

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L O N D O N.

Printed by I. D. for Nathaniel Butter and Nicholas Bourne

1632.





# A SHORT RELATION OR IOVRNALL Of that famous Siege of MASTRICHT.



After that his Excellencie the Prince  
 of *Orange* had assembled his Forces  
 about *Nymegen*, and the generall  
 day of Fasting & Prayers was past  
 in the United Provinces, for the  
 good successe of his Excellencies  
 enterprises: our Army marched in-  
 continently towards *Venlo*, a place  
 of strength and importance, and a  
 City of *Gelderland*. From hence his Excellency sent one  
 part of his Army towards *Ruremond*, and another troope to  
*Strallen*, to attache those three places, being vnfurnished of  
 men and necessaries; at the same time by this meanes to di-  
 stract the Forces of our enemies. It so fell out, that within  
 few dayes those three places yeilded vpon faire Conditions,  
 which caused his Excellency to leaue therein the publike ex-  
 ercise of their Religion in all their Churches; one excepted  
 in every Towne, where our Reformed haue their publike ex-  
 ercise: by this meanes to make the rest of the Cities of *Bra-  
 bant*, to submit to his favourable victorious Armes. We haue  
 not lost any man of note before those Cities, saue onely that  
 renowned and most valiant Captaine, a true pillar of the  
 Church

Church in the *Low Countreyes*, Count *Ernest* of *Nassaw*, whose losse in so dangerous times is aboue our expressions. But his Excellencie ascribing this vnmatcheable losse of so faithfull an Assistant to the fatall destiny of Heaven, and surmounting his naturall affections with Christian patience and resolution, was not discouraged by that unhappie Rencontre so met withall in his first setting forth, but rather resolved to revenge that breach made in his owne blood: and went speedily towards *Mastricht*, a neutrall Towne, from thence sending some Troopes to *Sytart*, a Towne in *Gullickland*, tooke it, and put a garrison into it.

In the meane time that we spent our time about *Ma-seick* two or three dayes, the *Spanish* Forces and reliefe came into *Mastricht* about two thousand men, pickt out and chosen out of all the old Companies that were in the Kings service, vnder valiant and stout Commanders: the most of them having beene in the Towne of *Sherdogebosch* when it was besieged: so that if we had come but three or foure dayes sooner before the Towne, we might haue made a better bargain, and sooner gotten into that bloody Citie. But the Lords Counsaile being aboue our conceptions, it was fatall to many noble spirits to haue *Mastricht* the Towne of their valiant actions: so that wee delaying our March till that time, came not before the Citie vntill the tenth of *June* towards *Lake*, where his Excellency came very neare the Towne with horse and foote, within lesse then a Musket-shot from the walles, they within not sparing their Ordnance, but well-comming vs with great and small shot without ceasing, not without great losse of ours. That night and day following, the Quarters were divided, the first battery rayled, which gaue the Towne the Signall of a Sutor with three demy Canons, being answered with twelue of theirs.

Before I come to relate some paticulars, giue me leaue to tell you in what condition the Towne and our Army was at the first, and how wee did lodge vs round about that vast Chaos of *Mastricht*, and *Wyck*. *Mastricht*, (*Trajectum*



*ad Mosam*) is an old and famous Citie in *Brabant*, in the borders of it towards *Luykeland*, and the Dukedome *Limborg* in one side, and the Land of *Gulick* on the other, devided into two Cities by the River of *Mase*, that floweth through it: whereof the one is called *Mastricht* on *Brabant* side, belonging to the King of *Spaine*; the other *Wyck* in *Luykeland*-side, heretofore a neutrall Towne, and belonging to the Citie of *Luyke*, but by reason of scituation and commodiousnesse, taken in and kept by the Kings Garrison. The Towne is governed by their Burgomaisters and Senate, and hath many priviledges aboue other Townes: as being the *Magazin* of all *Brabant*, full of Churches and Colledges of men and women. The Garrison was heretofore commanded by a Governour, one Monsieur *de la Motterse*, an old servant to the King: but being commaunded to goe vp with the Kings Forces into the *Palatinate* the last Winter, vnder the commaund of Don *Cordova*, he could not come backe againe into the Towne before the Siege, but was forced to looke vpon his Government with moyltned eyes, in the *Spanish* Leaguer that came to releue the Towne in vaine. In his absence commaunded Baron *Delede*, a braue Commaunder, who carried himselfe valiantly all the Siege, as the effect shall proue: He had about two thousand five hundred Souldiers in Garrison, and three thousand Burgers that were able to beare Armes, as they did; he wanted neither victualles nor Munition at the beginning, as being in the *Magazin* of *Brabant*, and therefore spared not his shotte, but thundered most fearefully into our Quarters, to the losse of many. The Fortifications of the Towne are not very strong, having but a good Wall, with some Ravelins and Bulwarkes, and no Out-workes, but before the gates: till at the time of the Siege, that they made diuerse Home-workes and Traverses, which did traverse our Workes mightily. Thus much in view of the Towne.

Our Leaguer on the *Brabandish* side of the Towne was devided into foure Quarters next the *Mase* Northwardes,

where our *Hollandish* Shipping lay, was Baron *Brederode* quartered on a Hill, with some *Dutch* Regiments, for the Guard of our Bridge and Shippes. Within halfe a myle from him, on the South-west side of the Towne, was the Quarter of his Excellencie the Prince of *Orange*, who had the strength of his Armie with him. The *English*, *Scottish*, *French*, some *High-Dutch* Forces. At the beginning his Excellencies Tents were pitched betweene the *English* and *Scottish* Quarter, fast by the Regiment of the Guardes. But the Enemies Cannons poynting directly that way, and shooting diverse times through his Excellencies Pavilion; they were remooved North-Westward from the Towne to an eminent hill, of a very fayre prospect; from whence his Excellencie might see over all the Townes, and all his Quarters round about, sitting (as it were) in the midst of his Armie on a high Throne.

At his Excellencies right hand was the Count of *Solmes*, his brother in-Lawes Regiment, then in order Colonell *Harwoods*, *Casterwards*, Colonell *Herberts*, Colonell *Packenhams*, my Lord *Veeres*, and Generall *Morgans* Regiments, in a Halfe-Moone (as it were) environing the Towne. At his left hand was *Chastillon*, *Hauterine*, *Maison*, *Newfue*, and Duke de *Candales* Regiments; and next to them towards the Towne, Graue *Morris* of *Nassaw*, and the Count of *Hanaw*s Regiments.

Betweene the *English* and the Towne, lodged the Lords the States Generall, and because it was in a dangerous place, the Bullets flying round about them, they made a kinde of Traverse before their lodging, to keepe off the enemies shot. Before the States lay the *Scottish* Quarter, Collonell *Brooke*, Collonell *Balfour*, and the Earle of *Buchbergh* Regiments. At the right hand, a little behinde them the Princes Guardes. Those Regiments were in the Princes Quarter.

In the third Quarter, South South-West from the Towne, commanded Count *Henry*, Graue *Ernests* eldest sonne, now Governour

Governour of *Freeland* in his Fathers steade, with some *Dutch* Regiments.

The fourth Quarter Southwardly from the Towne vpon a hill, was commaunded by Collonell *Pinsen*, vnder whose Quarter was the *Mase*, and a bridge over it, where all our provisions comming from *Luyck*, landed, and from thence was conuayed into our Leaguer, on the other side of the Towne and Water. Before *Wyke*, was at the beginning but one Quarter, in forme of a Campe, commaunded by Count *Morris van Nassaw*; before our enemies the *Marques de Sainte Croce*, and *Pappenheym* arrived: but afterwards when Count *William* came to vs from about *Antwerpe*, he lodged there likewise in a peculiar Campe, to hinder our enemies from attempting to relieue the Towne that way.

The whole Leaguer was formed of Hutts of Strawe and some Tents, so that I could not imagine how it was possible that so much Strawe should be found about one Towne, and gathered in so few dayes; for wee came the tenth day of *June* before the Towne, and the Leaguer was formed and fitted at the fifteenth day of the same moneth, when wee beganne our approaches. After that the Hutts were set vp very conveniently and orderly, wee beganne to fortifie our Campe, and entrench vs roundabout with three severall entrenchments and walles, three ditches being here and there assured by Sconses, Redoubts, Halfe-Moones, Batteries, to be sure at our backs, in the meane while, wee had to deale with the Towne: as likewise every Quarter was enclosed by it selfe with a strong entrenchment, with severall meanes to goe in and out, guarded day and night for all occasions.

The circuit of the whole Leaguer on both sides was about twelue or thirteene *English* myles, for I went roundabout on Horsebacke an easie pace to view the Workes in foure houres. As for our provision, wee had never scarcity of victualles, being relieved by those of *Luyck*, *Tong-*



ren, *Sirters*, and others, that came daily into our Quarters, with all manner of provision, Bread, Meate, Chickens, Fruits, Fowles, Butter, *Limborg* - Cheeses, and especially, with roasting Pigges, that I could not sufficiently admire the quantitie of them. Beere and Wine wee had enough, although sometimes cheaper, sometimes dearer, according to severall occurrences. For the safetie of our Quarters, wee had but little, for there was no place in his Excellencies Quarter, at least which was not within a Cannon-shot from the Towne-wall : so that at the beginning, before our Traverfes and Walles were made towards the Towne, many Souldiers, men and women, were killed in their Hutts and Tents, especially, in the *Scottish* and *Pinsens* Quarters; the certaine number thereof, I dare not mention, because it may seeme incredible.

Thus haue I brought you to the finishing of our Quarters in grosse, for the perfect entrenchment of them was not finished till three weekes after.

The fifteenth day of *Iune*, beganne his Excellencie to approach towards the Towne in his Quarter onely, by the *English* and *Scottish* on one side, and by the *French* and *High-Dutch* on the other side : none of the *Low-Dutch* out of no Quarter making any Approaches during this whole Siege. The Batteries that were rayfed were three. 1. in our *English* Approaches with three; 1. in the *French* Approaches with three; 1. with *Pinsens* Quarter with three peices, although afterwards we in our *English* Approaches had but two Batteries. It was Colonell *Harwoods* turne to beginne the Approaches in our *English* Quarter, and was releevd by Collonell *Packenham*, my Lord *Veere*, Generall *Morgan*, and the *Scottish* Regiments, so that it came to every Collonells turne to commaund once in seaven dayes in the Approaches.

At the beginning they beganne to digge courageously, and went well on, so that it was almost as safe to be in the Approaches



Approaches as in the Quarters, they in the Towne sparing not their Ordnance to play continually, and seldome without some losse.

His Excellencie was very forward to further the worke, being more encouraged, when few dayes after the great Convoy came from *Nymeghen*, and the braue bringing in twentie Shippes with Munition and Meale for the Army, and withall a good number of Commaunders, and Gentlemen, that accompanied my Lord *Veere*, and the Earle of *Oxford*, arriving in safetie the two and twentie day of *June*.

Since the eighteenth till the twentie-two of *June*, there was nothing done or wrought in the approaches towards their Halfemoone by the *English*, and towards the rest of the Out-workes by the *French*. Those in the Towne making sometime shew to hinder vs with their Saltyes, but without great hurt.

The twentie-three of *June*, his Excellency sent a Trumpet into the Towne, with a Packet of Letters, wherein was the Declaration of Count *Henry Vanden Bergh*, signed vnder his owne hand : but the Governour would not receiue the Letters, and sent them backe againe, with protestation to receiue no Letters, but from his Generalissimo, the Marquesse de *Sante Croce* ; yet the Trumpet acquainted some in the Towne with *Vanden Berghs* intention, and perceived so much by some Souldiers, that already they beganne to be weary of their labours, being forced to be day and night at the Guard, and that in the Out-workes towards night, being Saint *Iohns* cue, when the Guard was relieved, they in the Towne made a very curious Volley, of their great and small shot, in honour of Saint *Iohn* the Baptist, which gaue an Alarm in some Quarters that were not well skilled in the Almanacke.

The twenty-foure of *June*, after their Matins, they made a Sallie both vpon the *French* and *English*, entring into our  
B Trenches,

Trenches, and killing some few men, but were expelled with losse, and left one of their men prisoner behind them. Wee had not about foure men killed, and Colonell *Packenham*, who commaunded in the Trenches, was shot in his face, whereon he did lye many weakes, but recovered by Gods mercy. That night wee wrought on in our workes, and they in the Towne came often vpon vs with a *Sa Sa Donques*, but had no minde to fall on. That night was a fire in the Quarter of the Guardes, but did no great harme.

The twentie-fifth of *June* was a Salley made by them in the Towne vpon the *French*, and one Lieutenant and one Ensigne, and some *French* slaine, but they were beaten backe againe.

The twentie-sixe of *June*, was a Sergeant killed in my Lord *Veeres* Quarter; they played very hard with their Canon out of the Towne: wee heard newes of our enemies comming to relieue the Towne.

The twentie-seventh of *June*, towards evening we heard three or foure Cannon-shots given by the Marquesse *Santolo Croce*, for a signall of his comming to the Towne, being three houres going from vs.

The twentie-eighth of *June*, came a Bullet from the Towne in my Lord *Morgans* Tent, and brake two of his Coffers, without other harme; that after-noone wee had a false Alarum by occasion of a Drumme that was to enter into the Towne, but soone discovered: the Marquesse beganne to shoot that Evening about twentie-three Cannon-shot for a signall, and came nearer to vs, thinking to affright our Army with his great Cannons.

The twentie-ninth of *June*, the Marquesse marched fast by our Leaguer, in the sight of our Army, where our horse did skirmish with his men. That night began our Grand-round, which lasted a great while: the next day the Marquesse went vp and downe about our Campe, being doubt-  
full

full which way to march; till at last, the first of *Iuly*, he turned towards *Barbie Brederods* Quarter, and formed his Leaguer close on the Riverside by a Cloyster, where he remained vntill the day of the taking of the Towne, attempting nothing against our Campe all that while, although he had many fayre opportunities, but the prisoners and runnawayes told vs, that he could not finde leasure to thinke on vs, being so much imployed in dicing: that night my Lord of *Oxford* fell vpon the Enemies Traverse with great courage and resolution, and tooke it by maine force, but for want of succours was constrained to retyre; yet our men falling on the second day, beate the Enemy out againe, and had maintained their possession, if our workemen that should haue turned the worke vpon the Enemies, had not trecherously neglected their workes, and fallen vpon the dead bodies to strippe them; for in deferring the worke, the Enemy came out of the Towne, and made our men retire: where wee lost Captaine *Haughton*, Master *Knowles*, Master *Enwein*, Voluntiers vnder my Lord *Veeres* Companie, Lieutenant *Gardly*, and some common Souldiers, and Sir *Simon Harenconste*, with Captaine *Rookwood* were hurt, but escaped by the Lords mercy.

The next morning, the second of *Iuly*, wee had our revenge on the Enemy, for the Marquesse intending to make a bridge over the *Mase*, sent some three or foure hundred men in boates over the River, to gette ground and make a little Countrescarfe about the Water, to assure his workes, but our *French* troopes that had the Guard, seeing them landed, charged them vnder the commaund of that braue Marquesse *Des Tiax*, Lieutenant Colonell to the Duke of *Candaile*, and gaue them the overthrow, killing aboue a hundred, and taking the rest prisoners. Notwithstanding, the *Cariols* Cannons, about tenne or twelue peices, which favoured their descent, and played continually vpon our men fore. Wee lost the said Marquesse in returning victoriously from the Water by a Canon-shot, as likewise



Captaine *Fonille*, and *Dufresne*, who was hurt and dyed afterwards : the Enemies much commended the valour of our men, as wee perceived out of Letters that were surprised.

After dinner, the enemies Trumpet came to demandaund his prisoners, and his Excellencie had a *Gascoigne French* with him, representing to him his kindnesse and mercy, that he had not put to the sword all the prisoners, which the enemies certainly had done, if they had had such an advantage over vs, but the Trumpet answered, that his Excellencies curtesie and mercifulnesse was knowne by experience of the former yeare, when the Shallopes were taken at *Bergen*, and therefore they hoped for the same in time to come, with promise to shew the like favour to our men, in the like case of extremitie ; whereupon his Excellencie answered, that he hoped, he should not haue neede of their curtesie.

And the third of *July*, beganne our worke-men to Sappe into the enemies Traverses, and cut them in peices, and so to make them vserviceable to them. The Marquesse marched that day with some of his Forces towards *Mastricht*, to see whether he could get over the River that way, but our troopes marching on the other side of the Water, tooke care of all occurrences, especially when having joyned the Lord *Diden* with fortie or fiftie Companies, they disposed the barge betweene *Roremond* and in our Leaguer, in such a manner, that it was impossible for the Marquesse to vnder-take the passage any more.

The fourth of *July*, was Sir *James Leveston*, Lieutenant Colonell to Sir *David Balfores* Regiment, hurt in the head, but recovered by the Lords mercy. The same day were some eightene Charrets with provision, intending to goe to the Enemies Leaguer, brought in by our Horsemen.

The



The sixt of *Iuly*, commaunded Generall *Morgan* in the approaches, and fell vpon the Enemies Traverses, and was hurt himselfe in his breast, but recovered within fewe weekes againe. That night fell

Lieutenant Generall of the Horse, vpon one of the enemies Horse-Quarters, and surprising them, killed a great many, amongst them a *Spanisb* Captaine, and came with some bootie and prisoners backe againe into our Leaguer.

The seaventh of *Iuly* was Colonell *Harwood*, as hee commaunded in the approaches, shot through his Hatte. They thundered this day most furiously with their Canon, notwithstanding the great tempest and storme that wasthe whole day.

After dinner brought our Horsemen in some twentie-five prisoners, one *Drossard*, and nine Charrets with provision, which were sold as good bootie. One of our Granadoes fell this night vpon a house in the Towne, with such an operation, that it threw backe againe into our Approaches, a great peece of yron and tymber, which caused great terrour to the Burgers.

The eight of *Iuly*, were againe some Charrets loaden with Wine brought in by our Horsemen.

The ninth and tenth of *Iuly*, was nothing done, but wee wrought hard in our Approaches.

The eleventh of *Iuly*, they in the Towne sprung a Mine in the *French* Approaches, but without great effect. That day came Duke de *Candale*, and my Lord *Craven* to our Army.

The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of *Iuly*, happened nothing of any consequence.

The fifteenth of *Iuly* at night tooke the Duke of *Bovillon* the Castle *Argenteau* or *Arkensteall*, betweene our Leaguer and *Lwycke*, vpon the River of *Mase*, where great store of provision was found, and some Armes: by this meanes to assure the passage betweene *Luick* and vs.

The same night, made the Garrison a Salley vpon the *French-Approaches*, and beate them out of some of their workes, and lodged there.

The next day, being the sixteenth of *Iuly*, was a mine sprung by the *French*, and an assault given by them vpon the enemies workes, and taken by force, but lost againe instantly: they in the Towne playing with their Cannon and Muskets from the Wall on all sides, so fiercely, that our men could not hold the Worke. That night tooke the *Wallons* the Workes againe which the *French* had lost, and turned the enemie quite out of them, but not without a great fight, where on both sides many lost their liues.

The seauenteenth and eighteenth of *Iuly*, was it very quiet, onely we continued our sapper.

The nineteenth of *Iuly*, in the morning the Marquesse gaue vs an Alarum, his Horse comming neare to our entrenchments, and gallopping vp and downe within a Musket-shot of our Fort, being aboue two or three thousand Horses; but all their exployt was to take two or three hundred of our Waggen-Horses that were feeding thereabout, and to massacre ten or twelue of our poore Wagginers most cruelly, cutting off their eares and noses, in a most vile and barbarous manner. But our Cannon from the *English* Fort, and his Excellencies Battery, made many of them flie in the ayre; as likewise our Horsemen tooke many of them in their retraites, where the Captaine of his Excellencies Curassiers, being too farre engaged, was slaine. That day and night before, were about an hundred and twentie Horses brought in by our Horsemen, and sold as good bootie.

There had beene an advertisement given by some of the Enemies Campe, to his Excellencie by a Letter, of their enterprise, but that Letter was delivered too late, even when they retreated, by the fault of one whom wee dare not name. The Marquesse came that night with some Forces,

ees, and presented himselfe before *Brederodes* Quarter, but gaue no assault, and retired.

The twentieth of *July*, they did nothing.

The twentieth one of *July*, they made a Salley from out of the Towne vpon our *Corps de Garde*, which we had vnder *Pinsens* Quarter, but were forced to retyre by our Horses, and some killed and taken prisoners. That afternoone was a great Skirmish in the *French* Approaches, where the Count of *Hanaw* after he had sprung a Mine, fell vpon the enemies workes, and beate them out; it was long disputed and lasted aboue one houre, and our men making shew to retire, that braue Count with his naked sword in his hand, droue his men on, and encouraged them by his example, till at last he got a shot in his head, whereof hee dyed fewe houres after; a great losse of a hopefull young couragious Lord, brought vp by his Excellencie from a childe, and much lamented by all the Army.

The night following, attempted the *Marquesse de Sainte Croce* againe to bring some of his troopes over the water, as they did, and landed aboue three hundred, but were so entertained by *Grave van Sijrum*, that the most of them were slaine, and a hundred of them brought prisoners into our Quarters, amongst them some *Neopolitan* Captaines and Officers.

The twentieth-two of *July*, sprang the *French* another Mine, and got two rods of ground of theemie. After dinner, theemie sprung a Mine in the *English* Approaches, but without great harme. Whereupon Lieutenant Colonel *Proud*, who commaunded in the Approaches in Colonel *Packenbams* turne, hearing the Alarum, and running towards the breach, was shot in his head starke dead, being much lamented by his whole Regiment.

The twentieth-three of *July*, here happened a memorable thing, that two of our workemen which the day before had beene blowne vp in the Mine, and afterward covered with the earth, came forth out of the ground againe with-  
out



out any hurt, after that they had laboured with hand and foote to get out of the ground the whole night before. This same day sprang they in the Towne another Mine without hurt; for there was scarce a day that they did not trouble vs with Sallyes or Mines, behaving themselves very valiantly and stoutly.

The next day being the twentieth of *Iuly*, wee did spring a Mine, with an indifferent good effect: the ground being made faster and fitter for our Sappers.

The twentieth of *Iuly*, was a Salley made by the Townesmen vpon Count *Morits* Quarter, but they were repulsed with losse.

The twentieth of *Iuly*, was a great Alarum in our Leaguer, as if the Marquesse would come to assault vs in our Trenches; our Horse Sentinell having discovered some of the Enemies Horses; and heard the beating of many Drummes towards our Leaguer; but it was a meere bravado, perhappes to take more Horses; not with an intention to measure the breadth of our ditches, and the firmnesse of our entrenchments, whereunto our enemies had but little minde; knowing that for all their paines, they should get nothing but shame and blowes. They in the Towne blew vp a Mine againe, but without effect.

The twentieth of *Iuly*, beganne the Marquesse to play most furiously with his Cannons vpon our Guard which we had over the Water, charging his peices with Musket-bullets, but did no great harme. The *French* blew vp a Mine, and lost *Lavioletta*, a braue Captaine.

The twentieth of *Iuly*, did our men approach towards the Halfe-moone before the gate, but were received with great and small shot in abundance, and with Granadoes, which they threw thicke vpon vs: there was that honest Captaine *Courtney* hurt, whereof he dyed. The same night went the Count *van Sullenborg*, with some of the States backetowards *Holland*.

The



The 30. began the *French* to come heere the Counter-scarpe in the Couertmynes they cast it, and so went to the ditch.

The 31. was a bloody day, where the enemies burnt some of our blindes or couerts to hide our workemen, and skirmishing with our *Scottish* that had the Guard killed a great many, amongst them Lieutenant *Bruce*, and hurt Captaine *Leviston* and Captaine *Dowglasse*, and others, and demounted one of our Canons.

The 1. of August, burnt the enemy two of our blinds, and slew some of our men in the gap; notwithstanding we went on in our workes both English and French, for all the stout opposition of the enemy. The *French* about this time or a little before, beginning their Couert Gallery vnder the ground toward the wall which the enemy did not dreame of, but the English made a *Corps de Gard* fast by the Counter-scarpe.

The 2. of August, fell a part of the Towne-wall to the ground, whereupon we did shoot most fiercely but it was not a sufficient breach for an assault.

The 3. day, began the English their Gallery vnder the earth towards the Towne, and wrought very quietly, the enemy shooting no more so furiously as they did for want of Powder as we thought and afterward found to be true, yet was Colonell *Harwood* that night shot in his legge with a Granado, as hee commanded in the Approaches and gaue order to resist the enemies that came to pull downe our Musket baskets from our workes. That day went a Conuoy to *Falckenburgh*, a County and towne belonging to the King of *Spaine*, and after some resistance got into the Towne, and tooke away as much prouision from thence as theyr Wagons could carry.

The 4. of August, began our English to cut through the Counter-scarpe afore the Ditch and to looke into it, and found it very steepe and deepe.

The next day, went his Excellency to *Argenteau*, to conferre with the Magistrate of *Luyck* that came thither.

The 6. wee went on in our workes, and some of our French Caualliers went to speake with some of their friends in the Enemies army, with leaue of his Excellency and found them despairing of all meanes to relieue the Towne, only they hoped to giue vs battell in our returne, which gaue a good couragement to our Souldiers.

The 7. fell the Scottish vpon the enemies Trauerfes and tooke it, with the losse of a Captaine and tenne Souldiers.

The 8. arriued *Papenheym* at *Stuart*, and came the 9. th before our Army.

The 10. was a Woman taken comming out of the Towne with an intent to goe to the enemies Campe, and being examined by Serieant Maior *Glasser*, after many threatnings and intreates, she confessed that she had swallowed downe a little bullet and in it a Letter, which after a purge shee voyded and the letter was found; the letter being wrapped together and put in a little bullet and baked in a paste that she should the easier swallow it downe, the contents of the Letter are not knowne.

The 11. of August, being a day of Prayers in the Leaguer and in all the *United Provinces*, was Colonell *Harwood* slayne in the approaches with a small Canon bullet of 6. pound, and his heart beaten in peeces that hee dyed instantly as hee was viewing the Enemies workes and commaunding in the approaches in his turne; a braue Commander, and as hee was generally beloued of men of high and low estate, so was he generally lamented for his Piety and experience in warlike affaires. The Prince bewailing him as a valiant Colonell, the States as a faithfull Patriot, the Church as a true Pillar, the Nobility as a furtherer of theyr aduancements, and the common Souldier as a Father and Benefactor; his Regiment was soone after provided with a most worthy successour, that noble Knight Sir *Henry Herbert*, hitherto Lieutenant Colonell for the same Regiment. That euening came the Palatine Duke of Newburg to our Army, and was receiued of his  
Excel.

Excellency afore the Campe and curteously entertayned, but had not his requests granted to him, as being absurd and preposterous.

He went the next day and came againe into our Leaguer at the euening, his demands were as much as wee could perceiue, to make *Maestricht & Wyke* newtrall townes, and to bee a Mediator betweene his Excellency and *Papenheym*, who came to releue *Wyke* as depending from the Roman Empire, and as hee began in some licentious speeches in a manner to threaten the States with *Papenheym*s forces and courage, hee receiued such an answer from his Excellency and the Lord President, that he was faine to goe home the next day as he came, without effecting any thing.

The 12. of August, was a great fire in Colonell *Harwood*s Quarter, which burnt a whole diuision to the very skirt where the dead body of Colonell *Harwood* did lye and there it stayed, the wind turning in a moment as I did obserue and many with me not without admiration.

*Papenheym* came that day and Quartered behind Count *Morwets* quarter vpon an hill within lesse then a Canon shot but attempting nothing that day. Thus were wee inuironed on both sides by our Enemies, hauing the *Marquis* on the one and *Papenheym* on the other side of the Riuer and the Towne afore vs. But hauing the Lord and a good cause on our part, there was none of the whole Army that was the least affrighted, for all these Spaniards and Imperialists, but wished rather that they might come and try what courage wee had in our Army, as they did few dayes after.

The 13. comming nearer and nearer the Towne wee found greater resistance, the Townesmen sinking their Canons to shoot into our workes, making new Batteries in the bottome of the Ditch, and vsing all meanes to keep vs alwayes busie. As likewise our enemies with false alarums awaking vs night and day, and keeping vs in a continuall guard with our whole Army many dayes, not



without great trouble and wearinesse to our common souldiers and Officers, though they did it very cheerefully as hoping for a good successfull end and issue of theyr labours; then began *Papenheym* to shew himselfe an enemy by his Actions, skirmishing with our men and hindering our victuals to come from *Luyck* to our Leaguer.

The 14. of August, were some souldiers and women, comming out of the Towne to cut Corne, taken Prisoners, who made contrary reports, some thinking it vnpossible that we should take the Towne, others that the Towne could not holde out 7. dayes longer and the like, but the best aduice in what extremity the Towne was in, we had by another woman that was brought in that day with an intention to carry newes to the Marquesse leaguer, and being examined by the Sericant Maior Generall would confesse nothing, nay did laugh & seeme to wonder when he asked her, whether shee had not eaten any letters, but at the last he shewing her the Bullet of the other woman and making her belecue that he had cut the other womans belly & found the letter in it, vowing to do so to her, if she not would confesse the truth, the poore woman fell on her knees and demaunded pardon and grace, confessing that shee had swallowed such a pill which shee emptied after a purge, and two letters found in it, one in Spanish from the baron of *Lede* Vice Governour of *Mastrecht* to *La Mottery*, that was in the Marquesse Campe desiring releefe, with promise to holde out; the other from the Magistrate to the same *La Mottery*, protesting that if they were not releued within 3. dayes they would and must yeeld to the enemy, such was the condition of the Towne that they did not agree, some desiring to treat, others to hold out, some labouring more for there honour, others for their profit.

The 15. of August, came *Kutingen* Ambassadour of the Archbishop of *Cullen* to the States and his Excellency, but was so coldly entertained and so sleightly welcommed, that he could presently guesse the nature of his dispatch would



would be a good checke, as he got at the last; for his Masters trechery who was the cheefe cause of *Pappenheym*s comming hither, though indeed he did vs not the least hurt or hindrance, yet not for want of good will. The enimies made shew that day to assault vs in our workes ouer the water, but it was nothing but a brauado.

The 16. was a quiet day, but that Count *Henry van Nassau* his Steward was shot in the approaches, whose name was Master *Esinga*, a Gentleman of quality.

The 17. of August, was the bloodiest day we had all this siege, for we had worke ynough on both sides; They in the Towne sallyed forth vpon vs in the morning and comming vnawarres behinde our Sentinell, fell into our first *Corps de Garde* afore they were discountied, and throwing about 20. hand Granadoes amongst our men, that lay here and there scattered, put them into such a confusion, that they quitted that worke and retired to the 2. *Corps de Garde* but were driuen from thence and out of the 3. likewise, theyr we lost many men afore our troopes could come in some order, by the meanes of Captaine *Cromwell* who gathered as many men as he could to hinder the enimies proceedings, being assisted by that Noble Lord *Crauen* who came thither vpon this first alarm to present his service, as he was honorably imployed in commanding the Pikes; so that the Enemy seeing our men ready to come vpon them fell back by little and litle, till at last they were beaten out of all our workes againe with losse and shame. We lost many Officers, amongst them Serieant Maior *Williamson* of Col. *Morgans* regiment, and Captaine *Martin* a Scottish Lieutenant, *Moucrift* and others that dyed afterwards, but the greatest losse was in that thrice Noble and Valiant Earle of *Oxford* who came vpon the first Alarm, notwithstanding his indisposition into the aproches to doe service to the Common wealth, and as he was going to charge the Enemy with his troupes, was most vnfortunately shot in his head and fell downe starke dead without speaking a

my word to the great greife of the whole Army. The first Earle of *England* that ever was shot in approaches as some obserue. But as the *Enimies* were beaten out of the workes which they had gotten, so we had another revenge vpon our *Enimies* in the afternoone to keepe them off from our workes that they should not enter them, on the other side of the water: for *Pappenheym* lending some of his Horse to draw out our Horses to a skirmish, and by that to draw them into an Ambuscado which he had laid in a little Wood with 5. or 600. Muskettiers, neare which some of our Muskettiers that were sent out by Count *Morris* to charge the Horses, not suffering our horses to goe forth for feare of an Ambuscado; whereupon his Muskettiers issuing out of theyr Bushes charged our men, and caused them to retire which they did in good order being lesse in number, and the *Pappenheym*s pursuing eagerly after our men, came into a ditch that had beene made long agoe by our Horsmen to keepe in theyr Horses, and thinking they were in our entrenchments, sent for speedy releefe to *Pappenheym* with aduise, that they had gotten into our workes, which they found a little way off, more important and of greater difficulty to force then they imagined, and therefore began to retyre, but the poore Footmen being kept and forced to goe on by their owne Horsemen which came behind them with their swords to beate them forward, they saw no other remedy but to runne headlong against our walles and there to dye before their enemies, rather than to bee slayne by their owne horses. For it happened, that wee being provided for them, gaue them such a welcome with our Cannons being placed on both sides and charged with Musket bullets besides our Muskettiers from the walles, that they were slayne like silly sheepe and fell in abundance, till our men being weary of killing fell out vpon them and tooke the rest Prisoners. It is credibly reported, that that they lost at the least 1000. men, carrying away sixty Wagons full of dead bodies, and leauing behind them

them theyr storme-ladders, munition, Armes and other Instruments. There was a bill or a list brought to the Court of slayne: Foure Colonels, 7. Captaines, the Generall of the Artillery, and 1500. men hurt and killed, amongst them *Papenheym* himselfe wounded a little in his side, how certaine it is I know not, sure it is that they carried away 60. Wagons full of slayne and hurt, and left behinde them aboue 2. or 300. in the fields stripped, which our souldiers buried the day after. Thus was *Papenheym* forced to confesse, that our workes were not to be forced for all his braueries, to send vs backe againe with a staffe in the hand, yet was hee so much more to be comended then the *Spaniards* for his courage, that he durst attempt that when our workes were finished, which the *Spaniards* durst not doe with a stronger Army afore our workes were brought to perfection.

The 18. arrived at *Nyfir*, a Conuoy of 50. Chariots with Powder from *Raremond*, being accompanied but by three Companies of horse, notwithstanding the enemies Armies on both sides which came very seasonably, by reason of our Mynes which wee were about to make, and required a good deale of powder.

The 19. wrought our workemen in the Myne so fast, that they got vnder the wall in hope to spring it within few dayes as it was done.

The 20. were the two dead bodyes of Colonell *Harwood*, and Count of *Hanaw*, carried out of the Leaguer in two Wagons, their Companies marching afore them before our entrenchments, from whence they were brought to the Enemies leaguer and by the Marquesse Trumpet conducted to *Mazeyk*, and so by water into *Holland*: That day was the Ecce of our Ioy and Victory, but a sad and heauie one, for our Mine which was appointed to be sprung about 5. a clocke, could not be ready till towards 9. a clocke which caused a great confusion and trouble. To speake larger of it, wee had made a deckt Gallery vnder the ground towards the wall, and as our Ingenier thought



thought to be farre enough, hee began his Mine making three severall Chambers, and putting some 18. tonnes of Powder in them; but they in the Towne by theyr Countermines found out our myne and began to take it in 9. tonnes of Powder, which our Ingenier perceiuing hastened the other chambers, one of them taking fire about 9. of the clocke in the darkeſt night, wee had in a ſhort time made an indifferent breach in the wall, but not ſo great as we had deſired. Whereupon the Companies were commanded and ſome others voluntarily to fall on, but found the ditch very ſteepe and deepe, that the moſt part of the Soldiers and Officers were forced to ſit downe vpon the ground and ſo to ſlide downe in the ditch vpon their breeches, which being done, they found the other ſide of the ditch very high and ſteepe againe to aſcend, the breach being aboue in the ſtone wall, ſo that with much adoe they did climbe vp to the breach; in the meane while they in the Towne knowing the place of the myne reſorted all thither, Souldiers, Burgers, and Clergy-men, and threw abundance of hand Granadoes and pitched ropes and the like ſtuffe downe in the Ditch, and ſhot ſo fiercely with Canons and Muskets vpon our poore men, that they were forced to retyre with ſome loſſe, Lieutenant *Hollis* who commaunded the aſſault was ſhot in his thigh, and many Officers and Gentlemen killed and hurt. His Excellency waſ then in the approaches and could not ſufficiently commend the courage and reſolution of our *Engliſh*, that went on like as to a Feaſt with a great noiſe and acclamation.

The inſucceſſibleſſe of the breach and the darkneſſe of the night, was the cauſe that the Towne was not forced; which in the day time would eaſier haue bene performed: And the Towne brought into that ſame eſtate in which they were ſome 53. yeares agoe, when the Duke of *Parma* tooke it by an aſſault, and killed Men, Women and Children, and pillaged the whole Towne; For our Souldiers longed already for the faire Buſſe coats, and

and Goldsmithes shops, which are renowned in this Towne to make good booty, but the Lord had otherwise disposed to spare so much innocent blood that would haue bin spilt in the sacking of so mighty a Towne. They within the Towne had made within the walls seuerall Trauerfes, and cut off the wall, and planted Ordnance heere and there, that if we had gotten into the Towne we had found yet great resistance, howsoeuer this bold attempt of our *English* did so terrifie both Clergie and Burgers, that the next day being the 21. of August about 8. a clocke, they began to consult in the towne, whether they should stay for the second myne in the *French* approches, which was to be ready within 2. dayes or come to a parly, considering that the longer they deferred the treaty, the worse Conditions should they obtayne from his Excellency; Therefore Saturday the 21. of August, betimes a Clergy-man without warrant began to tole the great Bell which was not wont to be tolled but in great extremitie and danger, with an intent to assemble the people, which stricke such a terrour in the Commons thinking there had beene another myne sprung, that they came together desiring to parley, and the Magistrates and Clergy being as forwards as some of the Burgers, they forced the Gouvernour to come to a Treaty how loath and vnwilling soeuer hee was, representing vnto him the great danger they were in, if the towne should be forced, the litle hope they had of reliefe, the great honour hee had gotten already in giuing an assault. And thus, till at last mingling threathnings with intreaties, they moued the Gouvernour to put out the white Flag and to desire a parley, which was granted by his Excellency. And the Serjeant Maior Generall going into the Towne, there came some Captaines and Magistrates vp to his Excellency and treated that whole day, til the next day after they agreed on both sides vpon such Conditions as you may finde in the printed Articles, and the Conditions on the behalfe of the Garrison, were fulfilled the day after being Munday the

23. day of August, where about Two of the clocke in the afternoone, they marched out with flying Colours, full Armour, lighted matches, in number about 1300. strong found men, besides those that were vpon Wagons with the baggage, and such as were hurt, they had but 2. Companies of Horses very weake, and tooke with them sixe Pieces of Canon. That day marched into the Towne his Excellencies Guard, and the Colonels Companies, which were releued by others some dayes after, till a certaine Garrison should be established.

Thus was that strong (and in the eyes of the world) impregnable City of *Maestricht* and *Wyck* taken in by his Excellency, by the Lords especiall grace and blessing; the difficulty of which Siege, was not so much in regard of the strong Fortification, as for the scituation of it being so farte from *Holland*, in the midst of the enemies Countrey, the King of *Spaines* darling Towne which hee would not loose for any thing. Many things were very memorable in this Siege, of which, 4. I cannot chuse but relate.

1. That the things which is brought to hee very hinderfull and troublesome to vs, with a meanes of furthering vs and doing vs good. 1. The weather. 2. The Enemies, for it is generally knowne, how wet and moyst a Summer we had this year, full of Raines, tempests, stormes, hales, and inundations, which should haue seemed to hinder vs exceedingly. There is none of the eldest men in our Army that had remembered such a season, so that some times we could not see the Sunne shine in many dayes, and were forced on the very Midsummer day to sit neare the fire to warme vs, as likewise often in the Dog dayes. But the same God, who ruleth seasons and weather, and manifested his goodnesse towards vs by that dry Summer, before the *Bush* when wee had need of it, in regard of the moystnesse of that Marish ground about that City. He granted vnto vs a wet Summer in regard of the contrary disposition of this ground about *Maestricht*, being



being hard stony and a very firme Clay ground, so that if the Lord had not continually softened the earth by abundance of rayne, it had bin impossible for our workmen to worke at all, or at least so currantly in the approaches and trenches; so that though it was very tedious to those that had the Guard in the approaches to stand in the dirt ouer the shooes, yet in regard of the publike good it was very profitable to haue rayne and wet weather; besides, the same rayne and abundance of wet weather did serue vs likewise, in regard of the Riuer of *Mase* which was alwayes ouerflowne: for that our Army and (the Marquis could not passe ouer with his Army, or at least with his Horse to assault vs on the other side) where wee were weaker at the beginning; for you must know, that first of all, we entrenched our selues on this side of the Riuer where *Maeſtricht* lyeth, because the reliefe for the towne should come out of *Braband*, so that wee had need to be sure on our backe for our Enemy, which was done within a short time, and after that wee did goe to worke on the other side in *Graue-Morrit*: Quarter to entrench that likewise. And our enemies comming before our trenches on this side, when they were almost ready, seeing the difficulty to force vs, labored by all meanes to get ouer the riuer to bring some releife in the Towne through *Graue Morris* Quarter which was not fortified; But the Lord who alwayes fought for vs and made all his Creatures to serue vs, kept the Riuer of *Mase* in an extraordinary height and the streame in such a manner of violence, that whereas heretofore it was the whole Summer quayable & easy to passe on Horse-back, this yeare it was a hard matter to crosse it with a Boate, so that our eni ny was disappointed in his disignes. But marke the vnſpeakable wisdom and providence of our God, no sooner were wee come with our approaches almost to the end, and our workes round about the leaguer finished and *Pappenheym* with his Army almost arriued on the other side out of *Germany*, but faire weather commeth on, and the ground

growne hard agayne and difficult for *Pappenheym* to worke in his batteries and entrenchments. Then the Riuer grew lesse and lesse and *Pappenheym* ioyned with the Marquesse by a Bridge which hitherto we had hindered him to doe a long. Wee stood in need of it and did not care, for hauing made an end of our workes. And as the weather, so our enimies themselues haue fought for vs and done as it were a good turne, to deferre to assault vs till our workes were ended, and to lye hereabout as without attempting any thing against some of our Townes in the vnited Provinces, for if the Marquesse had fallen on at his first coming, when he was strong in men and had abundance of ordnance with him, theyr had beene a possibility to doe vs some hurt and to bring vs to some inconueniency, if not to relieue the Towne, our workes being yet vnperfect, but by putting it off from one day to another, wee made our selues so fast, that afterwards if hee had any mind to assault vs it had beene vnprofitable, nay preiudiciall to his whole Army, or if hee had gone into *Holland*, or *Frizeland*, and taken the course which *Grane Henry vanden Bergh* tooke in the Siege of the *Bush*, to spoyle our Country within, and feare vs, hee might haue done vs great harme, if not taken some towne or forced vs to deuide our Army; but the Lord hath so blinded theyr eyes and benumbed theyr wise Councell, that they would rather sit downe neare vs, dye for hunger, and loose a great sort of men that runne ouer to vs euery day, to bee as it were eye-witnesses of our good successe and victories, then by any honourable attempt annoy vs or profit themselues. It is the Lords worke, and it is maruailous in our eyes.

2 It is likewise worthy to be obserued how the Lord did blesse so bold an enterprize with a successfull Issue, notwithstanding so many lets & hindrances. It is to wonder at, and a strange thing to those that know this Country, that the States should send theyr Army vnder the comand of his Excellence in so farre and remote a Country

try from theyr owne territories, to besiedge so great, populous, strong, and well furnished a Town, being scituated in the midst of the enimies Country, the Magazin of whole *Brabant*, the ordinary Rendeuous of the Kings Armies, full of deuout Clergy, faithfull subiects to the King, valliant souldiers, hauing aboundance of all necessities without any want whatsoeuer, & good resolution, to hold out, and greater hope to be certainly releued by an Army that came a farre way, without any baggage or sufficient prouision, hauing left the most part of the Canons, Munitions, Prouisions, Tents, Clothes, Linnen, on shipboard at *Nymmegen*, without any possibility to come to them, as indeed even the best of vs had want of such necessities to the very end of the siege. 3. Hauing no hope to get any prouision out of *Brabant*, and relying onely and mainly vpon a people neutrall. 4. Besieging that vast Towne but on one side from his Excellencies owne quarter, by 2. aproches of the *English* and the *French* where the enimie might bend his might and strength to hinder and oppose vs, and notwithstanding all oppositions goe through with it, continue the seidge so long time 10. weekes and two dayes, and at last take it by Composition. 5. In the sight and presence of two powerfull strong Armies of the enemies, lying both within a Canon shot from our leaguer, whose onely desire was to keepe that darling City. It is the Lord who girded our loynes with strength, with him hath our Army leaped ouer the wall, he hath fought our battels for vs, blessed be his holy name.

3 It is remarkable that this whole seidge, notwithstanding that vnseasonable weather and many necessities, and wants of diuers things, our Army hath not beene afflicted with any sicknesses or diseases, which othe wise accompanie such exploits. The Lord repairing and mending as it were the vnseasonableness of the weather with a wholesome piercing and delightsome aire, which kept our bodies in good temper, and good constitution; so that I heare scarce of any of our soldiers that was sicke of



any disease in all this siege, blessed bee the LORD of Hosts. For all these Considerations and many other manifestations of the Lords providence and goodness towards our Army, wee may confesse, that it was not the strength of our Army or the Arme of flesh by which wee have gotten so glorious a victory; but *Dignitas Dei*, the power and Arme of Almighty God who hath the hearts of men in his hand, inclining them whether he will, that it is he alone who hath crowned this enterprize with glory and victory. To that God, who alone doeth wonderfull things, be Honour, Glory, Thankesgiuing and Praise for euermore, *Amen.*

*A List of all the Officers of English, Scots, French, Wallownes, and Dutch, which were Slaine and hurt, during the Siege of Maestricht, the yeare, M.DC. XXXII.*

Generall *Veeres* Regiment.  
Slaine.

**E**arle of *Oxford*.  
Captaine *Manly*.

Lieutenant *Veer*.  
Hurt.

Lieutenant Colonell *Hollis*.

Serjeant Maior *Harcourt*.

Captaine *Rookewood*.

Captaine *Trevory*.

Captaine *Veer*.

Captaine *Dudly*.

Capt. Lieutenant *Cave*.

Capt. Lieut. *Payton*.

Lieutenant *Duncombe*.

Lieutenant *Temple*.

Lieut. *Peter*.

Lieut. *Rayham*.

Ensigne *Gerrad*.

Ensigne *Sidnam*.

Ensigne *Read*.

Gen. *Morgan* Regiment.  
Slaine.

Serjeant Maior *Williamson*.

Capt. Lieutenant *Martin*.

Captaine *Wentworth*.

Lieutenant *Awdrey*.

Ensigne *Forthsinge*.

Quartermaster *Waymer*.

Hurt.

Generall *Morgan*.

Captaine *Griffin*.

Lieutenant *Whaly*.

Ensigne *Stevens*.

Ensigne *Cleve*.

Colonell

Colonel *Pagenham's* Regim.

Slaine.

Lieutenant Colonel *Proud.*

Captaine *Gawdy.*

Capt. Lieutenant *Courtney.*

Lieutenant *Lewis.*

Ensigne *Mannings.*

Hurt.

Colonel *Pagenham.*

Lieutenant *Bradley.*

Ensigne *Dansy.*

Colonel *Herbert's* Regim.

Slaine.

Colonel *Harwood.*

Captaine *Morton.*

Lieutenant *Garrick.*

Ensigne *Johnson.*

Ensigne *Flyerwood.*

Ensigne *Brown.*

Hurt.

Captaine *Dorrell.*

Capt. Lieutenant *Sandall.*

Lieutenant *Duncombe.*

Ensigne *Dolman.*

English Officers Slaine, 20

Hurt. ————— 27

Officers of the Scots, Slaine

and hurt.

Colonel *Brogues* Regiment.

Slaine.

Captaine *Ogleby.*

Lieutenant *Bruce.*

Ensigne *Riddel.*

Ensigne *Coates.*

Hurt.

Captaine *William Murray.*

Ensigne *Johnson.*

Colonel *Buckling's* Regim.

Slaine.

Captaine *Murray.*

Ensigne *Granne.*

Lieutenant *Mackrith.*

Hurt.

Captaine *Levislane.*

Ensigne *Kerne-Croft.*

Colonel *Balfoures* Regim.

Slaine none.

Hurt.

Lieut. Colonel *Levislane.*

Lieutenant *Dowglasse.*

Ensigne *Scott.*

Officers of the Scots,

Slaine, ————— 6

Hurt, ————— 8

Officers of the French, Slaine  
and hurt.

Coll. *Shattilloanes* Regim.

Slaine

Ensigne *De Faij.*

Hurt.

Lieutenant *De Montagurt.*

Coll. *Hautreues* Regiment.

Slaine.

Captaine *Bezin.*

Lieutenant *Isabella.*

Ensigne *De Bresinella.*

Hurt.

Hurt.  
 Capitaine Berringham.  
 Lieutenant De Vils.

Colonel Candale Regiment.  
 Slaine.

Lieut. Colonell De Teaux.

Captaine Povillons.

Captaine De Fresur.

Lieutenant De Boys.

Lieut. De Faij.

Lieut. De Grages.

Lieut. De Païelle.

Lieut. La Ruelle.

Lieut. Payner.

Ensigne De Sarsenier.

Hurt.

Captaine Crojer.

Serieant Major Vernemille.

Lieutenant De Forgies.

Capt. Mannus his Ensigne.

Ensigne De Preane.

Col. Maysomtres Regiment

Slaine.

Captaine Veleter.

Lieutenant Charlot.

Hurt.  
 Lieutenant Crojer.  
 Lieut. Brouillard.  
 Lieut. Verde.

Officers of the French,

Slaine, ——— 16

Hurt, ——— 11

Walloon Regiment.

Slaine.

Captaine Margure.

Lieutenant Boune.

Ensigne Calwert.

Hurt.

Lieutenant Tillinck.

Ensigne Povillons.

Walloon, Slaine and hurt, 5

Count Solmes Regiment.

Slaine.

Ensigne Newlanis.

Count Hannahs Regiment.

Slaine.

Count Hannoh.

Officers of the Dutch,

Slaine, ——— 2

Officers Slaine, — 48. Hurt, — 52.

In all, Slaine and hurt, — 100.

FINIS.



